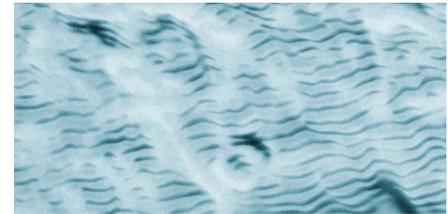
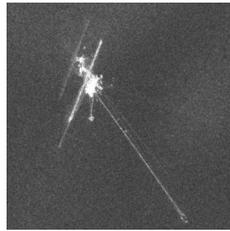


Map of Antarctica showing the locations of major geographic features, for comparison to the RADARSAT-1 image mosaic.

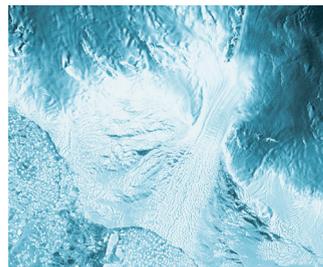
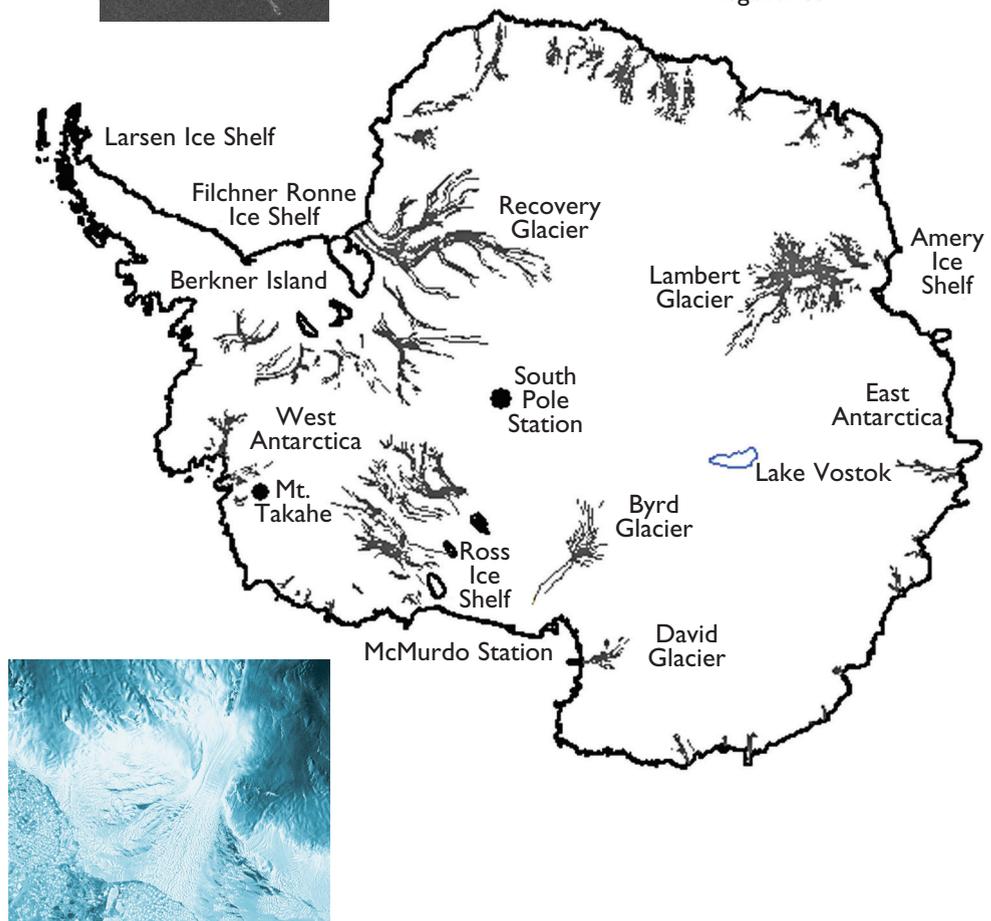
Insets: (upper left) An aircraft runway is revealed by RADARSAT-1 in this image segment from the South Pole, where the United States maintains a research station. (Data from the SAR sensor on the RADARSAT-1 satellite.)

(upper right) Snow 'megadunes.' These features, which remained unobserved until the RADARSAT-1 mapping in 1997, are analogous to dunes found in sandy deserts and are formed by wind. Here, the dunes are some 2–5 km apart and approximately 2–4 m in height. (Data from the SAR sensor on the RADARSAT-1 satellite.)

South Pole Station, 1997



Megadunes



Land Glacier